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VOL. III NO. 11

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1948.

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"This Is No Time For Tears"

GANDHI JUSTIFIES HIS FAST

New Delhi, Jan. 13.—In his fifteenth fast "unto death" in protest against Hindu-Muslim enmity, Mahatma Gandhi said today: "I will end the fast if Delhi rises to the heights and Muslims in India are assured they can live in peace. What-over many happen in Pakistan—even if not a single Hindu or Sikh remains alive there—no Muslim must be touched or feel unsafe."

When he was begged not to fast, Mr. Gandhi replied: "This time is no time for tears. It is time for work. If I am starting my fast at God's call, you will see its fruit."

EXPRESSIONS OF RESPECT

London, Jan. 13.—Immediately the news of Mahatma Gandhi's fast in adherence of Hindu-Muslim unity was received in London, two Indian restaurant owners in the East End, one a Sikh and other a Muslim, decided to close down for the day in sympathy.

Many Indians in London, of all social classes, cancelled their private and public engagements as a mark of respect to the Mahatma.

The Indian Workers Association of London and the Gandhi Society have sent messages to Mr. Gandhi expressing deep concern for his health but wishing him every success in his desire to establish communal harmony.—Reuter.

DAVID NIVEN TO MARRY AGAIN

London, Jan. 13.—David Niven, the British film actor, is to be married in London tomorrow to Mrs. Hyorild Termeden of Stockholm, the former wife of a wealthy businessman.

Niven is at present in England making a film "Bonnie Prince Charlie."

Forty-two year old Niven and Mrs. Termeden, whose marriage was dissolved last year, met casually at the studio where Niven is making his new picture. She was visiting the studio.

Niven's first wife died in May 1946 after falling during a game of charades at a party given by Tyrone Power at his Hollywood home. She was only 27.

There are two children of the marriage.—Reuter.



MAHATMA GANDHI

SOMALILAND RIOTING

Fifty-Three Slain In Disturbances

Calis, Jan. 13.—Forty-two Italians and 11 Somalis were killed in rioting in Mogadishu, Italian Somaliland, on Sunday, British army headquarters announced here tonight.

Thirty-nine Italians, 44 Somalis and two police were wounded.

Order was completely restored the same evening. A curfew was imposed and the military patrolled the streets.

A commission, appointed by the Big Four Powers, to investigate the problem of the former Italian Colonies, is at present visiting Somaliland.

Last Sunday the Somali Youth League organised a procession, the object of which was to impress their aspirations on the commission. The commission had previously expressed the desire that such manifestations of opinion should not be forbidden or discouraged by the British military administration, and said it hoped to attend the demonstration.

BRITISH STATEMENT

The statement from British headquarters added: "In the morning, gangs of Somalis, sympathetic to Italian claims, had entered the town armed with spears, clubs, bows and arrows with the intention of breaking up the Somali Youth procession. They attacked the league's rallies, individual supporters and the league headquarters at which they threw stones."

"Italian inhabitants of Mogadishu are believed to have encouraged and taken part in the organisation of the attack."

"Some hand grenades were thrown and shots were fired by the Italians." (Continued on Page 4)

DRASTIC ACTION HINTED TO RESCUE IMPRISONED JEWS

"Big Bang" Possible

Jerusalem, Jan. 14.—One unidentified body was found in Tel-Aviv and a second in Haifa in new Arab-Jewish disturbances.

A Jewish Agency spokesman forecast that a "big bang would be the logical outcome" if the Arabs persisted in keeping virtual prisoners 1,500 Jews in the old walled city.

"I am not saying that the Hagannah, Irgun, Eyal Leumi, the Stern Gang, the Jewish Communist Party or anybody else will cause the bang," he said. "But if you talk to anyone in the streets you will find a strong feeling that something should be done to help these people."

The Agency has suggested to the Army that either a new gate be blasted into the historic walls or one of several closed gates be reopened. "If any of these days you a big bang with plenty of innocent people killed," he said. "Do not be surprised."

QUARTER ISOLATED

Arab road blocks near the old city gates and Arab guards at the gates control traffic in and out, he said. The Jewish quarter has been isolated for about three weeks.

One three storey house in the Sheikh Jarrah area was set ablaze, officials said by Jews who threw grenades and Molotov cocktails after warning the occupants to flee.

Private sources said that 16 small houses suffered some damage. A police bomb disposal squad found and dismantled in the area two grenades, two bombs made from gallon tins and two TNT bombs wrapped in sackings and fused, officials said, adding that it was believed they were abandoned by the attackers.

One of the British soldiers wounded at Beit Safra Monday, died in a hospital Tuesday.

One Jew was killed and another injured when a number of Jewish labourers were attacked by a large party of Arabs near Shafrim in the Haifa area Tuesday, an official source said, adding that the police arrived on the scene and engaged the attackers who are believed to have suffered casualties.

A British constable wounded in Haifa several days ago, has since died, it was announced.—Associated Press.

PARATROOPS STAND BY

Jerusalem, Jan. 13.—British troops and paratroopers were standing by tonight near Lahavoth, a Jewish settlement on the Palestine-Syrian border, after warning off an Arab attack on the village.

A troop of armoured cars went out in response to an SOS by settlers who said they were being attacked by 30 armed Arabs.

The Arabs withdrew when the troops appeared and there were no Jewish or Arab casualties, an official report said.

Believed to have been "executed" by a Jewish firing squad, a 30-year old man was found in the Hadassah Gardens in Tel Aviv early today.

The man, believed by the police to be a Christian Pole, was found bound and gagged in similar fashion to two Poles killed by Hagannah, the Jewish defence organisation, in Jerusalem recently as "enemy spies."

Lifeguards and the Palestine police today brought three Jewish lorries to Jerusalem under protective escort, after a Jewish convoy with supplies for isolated settlements in southern Palestine had been ambushed by Arab hillmen on the Jerusalem-Hedron Road, about six miles beyond Bethlehem.

Two Jews were seriously wounded and two missing after the attack. Arab sources today claimed that an attack by Hagannah on houses fringing the Arab Sheikh Jarrah quarter, north of the old city of Jerusalem, in the early hours of this morning, was completely "abortive."

Hagannah claimed that it had damaged 20 buildings used as snipers' ports.—Reuter.

No Court Martial

Washington, Jan. 13.—Any possibility of court martial for Army and Navy Commanders at Hawaii when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor has been removed. The deadline set by Congress for filing charges expired last June 30.

Response to a question put to Army officials brought this out. Lieutenant General Walter C. Short and Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Pearl Harbor Commanders at the time, are both retired.—Associated Press.

Farm Commodities Seen As Main Marshall Plan Contribution To China

Washington, Jan. 13.—The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Clinton Anderson, was asked today by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge whether the United States could support a Marshall Plan for China. Mr. Anderson replied that this would be possible, as far as farm commodities were concerned, only if the country changed from feeding grain to cattle to a policy of more grains for humans.

The Secretary tried to reassure a sceptical Republican Congress that Marshall Plan exports would have no major effect on domestic prices and supplies. He told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that if rationing and price ceilings were restored, it would be for purely domestic reasons and not because of the food gifts to Europe. He said he thought food rationing, especially of meat, may become an urgent necessity by spring.

The administration intends to concentrate Marshall Plan exports on more abundant types of food and hold back those relatively scarce, Mr. Anderson continued. Wheat would be the biggest commodity exported under the four-year aid programme, he added, saying he thought the United States could safely ship 1,000,000 bushels in that period.

Mr. Anderson said the programme also contemplated big shipments of cotton, tobacco, lard, rice, and certain fruits and vegetables.—United Press.

MISSION LEAVING

Shanghai, Jan. 13.—The Chinese technical mission leaves on Wednesday for Washington under the chairmanship of Mr. Tsu Yee-pei, former Governor of the Central Bank of China, on the first lap of its journey which the Chinese Government hopes will lead to the crystallisation of tentative American aid plans into concrete programme details backed with cash.

Officially Mr. Tsu will present, on his own initiative, two proposals drafted by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek dealing with monetary reform, but at the same time the mission, if asked by the inquisitive Congress, will be in a position to answer many questions regarding the Communist revolt.

A highly authoritative source told United Press that the mission can supply names, places and figures in regard to questions concerning outside help the Chinese Communists are receiving. North Korea looms large in that connection on the basis of information supplied by the source—some of which was confirmed by neutral military sources.

Two Jews were seriously wounded and two missing after the attack. Arab sources today claimed that an attack by Hagannah on houses fringing the Arab Sheikh Jarrah quarter, north of the old city of Jerusalem, in the early hours of this morning, was completely "abortive."

Hagannah claimed that it had damaged 20 buildings used as snipers' ports.—Reuter.

U.S. Seeking New Formula For Japanese Reparations Share-Out

Washington, Jan. 13.—Informed sources reported today that a United States official is at present attempting to find a new formula, for dividing up the Japanese reparations, which will win sufficient agreement from Russia, Britain, China and enough other members of the Far Eastern Commission to constitute a two-thirds majority.

These sources said that officials of the State and Army Departments are conferring on just how to approach the problem ahead following the rejection of their most recent proposal by Russia, Britain, the Netherlands and France.

The rejection of any programme by Russia or Britain alone dooms it since these two plus the United States and China held the veto power under the Commission procedure.

Errol Flynn "Very Sick"

Hollywood, Jan. 13.—Errol Flynn, the film star, has been ordered to hospital for treatment of an "influenza-like" malady. Last night he had a temperature of 104.

The doctors today described Flynn as a "very sick man."

Flynn's entire household are also in bed as victims of the "virus."

Hundreds of thousands of persons in Los Angeles area including many film personalities have been taken ill with the "virus" in recent weeks.—Reuter.

Herriot Again President

FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY VOTE

Paris, Jan. 13.—M. Edouard Herriot, the Radical leader, was today re-elected President of the French National Assembly. Three hundred and seventy deputies voted for him while 174 votes went to the only other candidate, a Communist, M. Raoul Calas.

M. Calas, who was sentenced to death during the German occupation and escaped, was expelled from the Assembly for 30 days on December 1 last by M. Herriot.

The incident took place during the stormy debate on the Prime Minister, M. Robert Schuman's, anti-sabotage bill. When M. Herriot announced the expulsion of M. Calas, he refused to leave the tribune, when he stayed all night with a bodyguard of Communist members supplying him with sandwiches and white wine until he left on a summons from the Republican guard at dawn.

The official figures showed that 39 votes were cast for other candidates while 15 ballots were declared invalid.

ANOTHER RED DEFEATED

A Socialist candidate, probably M. Paul Ramadier, a former Premier, was expected to be chosen for the important office of first Vice-President, a post held in 1947 by M. Jacques Duclos, the Parliamentary Communist leader.

In the Council of the Republic, M. Gaston Monnerville, Radical Member for French Guiana, was re-elected President. He polled 194 votes against 75 for his nearest rival, M. Georges Marjane, a Communist.

The Parliamentary group leaders in the Assembly decided, by eight votes to two, on the following list of Vice-Presidents to be voted on later tonight by the Assembly:

First Vice-President—M. Max Lejeune, Socialist. Second—M. Germain Feytaud, the Popular Republican. Third—M. Jacques Duclos, Communist. Fourth—Mme. Madeleine Braun, Fifth—M. Fernand Boin, the Popular Republican. Sixth—M. Marcel Redore, Independent Conservative.

Under an inter-party agreement made a year ago, the largest party, the Communists, were to provide the First Vice-President of the National Assembly, who constitutionally would become acting Prime Minister should Parliament be dissolved, and the President of the Assembly be prevented for any reason from fulfilling this function.

Today's list of candidates, as was anticipated, breaks this agreement and proposes a Socialist as First Vice-President.

But it takes party strength into account by giving the Communists and the Popular Republicans two representatives each.

COMMUNIST BOYCOTT

M. Jacques Duclos, the Parliamentary leader of the Communist Party, then stated in the lobbies that his party would refuse to hold office in the Assembly in protest against the relegation of the Communists from first to third place among the Vice-Presidents.

This statement would, it was thought, raise a constitutional issue, since Article II of France's new Constitution stipulates that the Assembly Bureau must be representative of each party on a proportional basis.

The list of Vice-Presidents, as selected, fulfilled this requirement but if the Communists were to carry out their intention not to be represented, lobby observers feared a deadlock.—Reuter.



EDOUARD HERRIOT

GREEK M.P. ABDUCTED

Audacious Action By Guerillas

Athens, Jan. 14.—The Greek Liberal member of Parliament, Lukas Koutsopoulos, of Attica, has been abducted by guerillas. The Ministry of Public Order said that Koutsopoulos was seized when a guerilla force attacked the village of Pavlon, in the Chlomo Mountains, 60 air miles from Athens. The M.P. was on a shooting trip.

Two hundred persons were rounded up during the night in the Athens suburb of Assyrmatos and 120 others have been exiled to Nicaea. It was learned.

It also was authoritatively learned that the American Mission on aid to Greece submitted a memorandum several days ago censoring the war minister George Stratos for lack of co-operation with AMAG and suggesting that if co-operation were not given Stratos should be removed.

This part of the memorandum was later withdrawn but an authoritative source said that AMAG's "thinking in this matter has not been changed."

"PRIVATE GOVERNMENT"

Stratos, the source asserted, has been conducting the War Ministry like a private government without consulting the military or civilian section of AMAG and keeping essential information from the military section.

Stratos, it was held, refused to cut expenditures and took actions contrary to AMAG policy.

When AMAG requested information on reported negotiations for the purchase of 40,000 rifles from a British source, Stratos is said to have written a letter saying it was none of AMAG's business.

The purchase of the rifles was later approved by AMAG on condition that no foreign exchange was granted and that the arms go directly to the Ministry of War and not to private individuals.

AMAG was told that the purchase, valued at \$750,000, was financed by "private" donors abroad.—Associated Press.

S'hai Taxi Dancers To Hold Meeting

Shanghai, Jan. 14.—Some 3,000 taxi-dancers will hold a mass meeting here this morning to consider the City Government's notification yesterday that the Central Government has approved a plan to close half the local cabarets before the end of March and the rest in September.

The meeting is expected to discuss the methods of raising winter clothing funds. In response to the winter relief campaign and problems of finding jobs for themselves after the enforcement of the ban.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Customs Agreement

WHILE agitators incite Chinese in old Kowloon City to throw stones at the police in defiance of the law, Hongkong signs an agreement with Nanking to assist in combating smuggling—credited with being one of the principal agencies in the disruption of China's economy. The contrast is too obvious: Hongkong, with its Customs agreement, its financial agreement, and its local rehabilitation, extends in practical form the handclasp of friendship to the Chinese, which they seem only too willing to fling back in disdain, preferring the gesture of a tawdry and unrealistic dispute about an undefinable part of Kowloon. The extraordinary thing is that Nanking should lend itself to such a chimera, more especially at a time when events in China demand all the statesmanship and political sagacity available. That Hongkong has concluded an anti-smuggling agreement is now a matter of fact, and it is to be hoped that it will work out as fully in practice as in design. On the face of the agreement, as published, the Colony is taking the unprecedented step of permitting Chinese Customs officials to operate in British territory. One clause provides that Chinese Customs shall have the liberty to establish within the territory of Hongkong inspection centres, and maintain there a Customs staff for the purpose of collecting or assessing in advance the Chinese Customs duty on dutiable commodities about to be exported from Hongkong. Accepting the necessity for this concession, it is also to be expected that the agreement provides that these visiting officials shall operate

under the laws of procedure already enforced in Hongkong. It is imperative, for example, that the Chinese Customs established within our frontiers shall not be allowed to make arbitrary seizures, but that any such seizure shall be brought before a magistrate's court for confirmation or disallowance. Furthermore, it will be necessary to protect the rights of citizens travelling within the confines of British territory: that while they are inside the borders of the Colony they shall not be subject to confiscations and forfeitures unless it can be satisfactorily proved in court that they are on nefarious business. A second clause in the agreement, which is going to be anything but easy to accomplish, is Hongkong's undertaking to restrict the export of goods to China across the northern land frontiers "at designated points and at any other points which may be agreed upon." If this means what it implies, the Hongkong authorities are likely to find themselves saddled with a problem child that will defy solution. Experience has shown that it is almost impossible to seal off the land frontiers unless one is prepared to do what the Japanese did in 1940—place a division of troops stretching from one extremity to the other. Therefore, short of enlarging the Colony's Customs personnel beyond practical limits, it will be extremely difficult to fulfil this provision, unless elasticity is attached to the operative word "restrict." The best thing that can be said about this anti-smuggling agreement is that it offers but another example of Hongkong's willingness to help China in a practical way.

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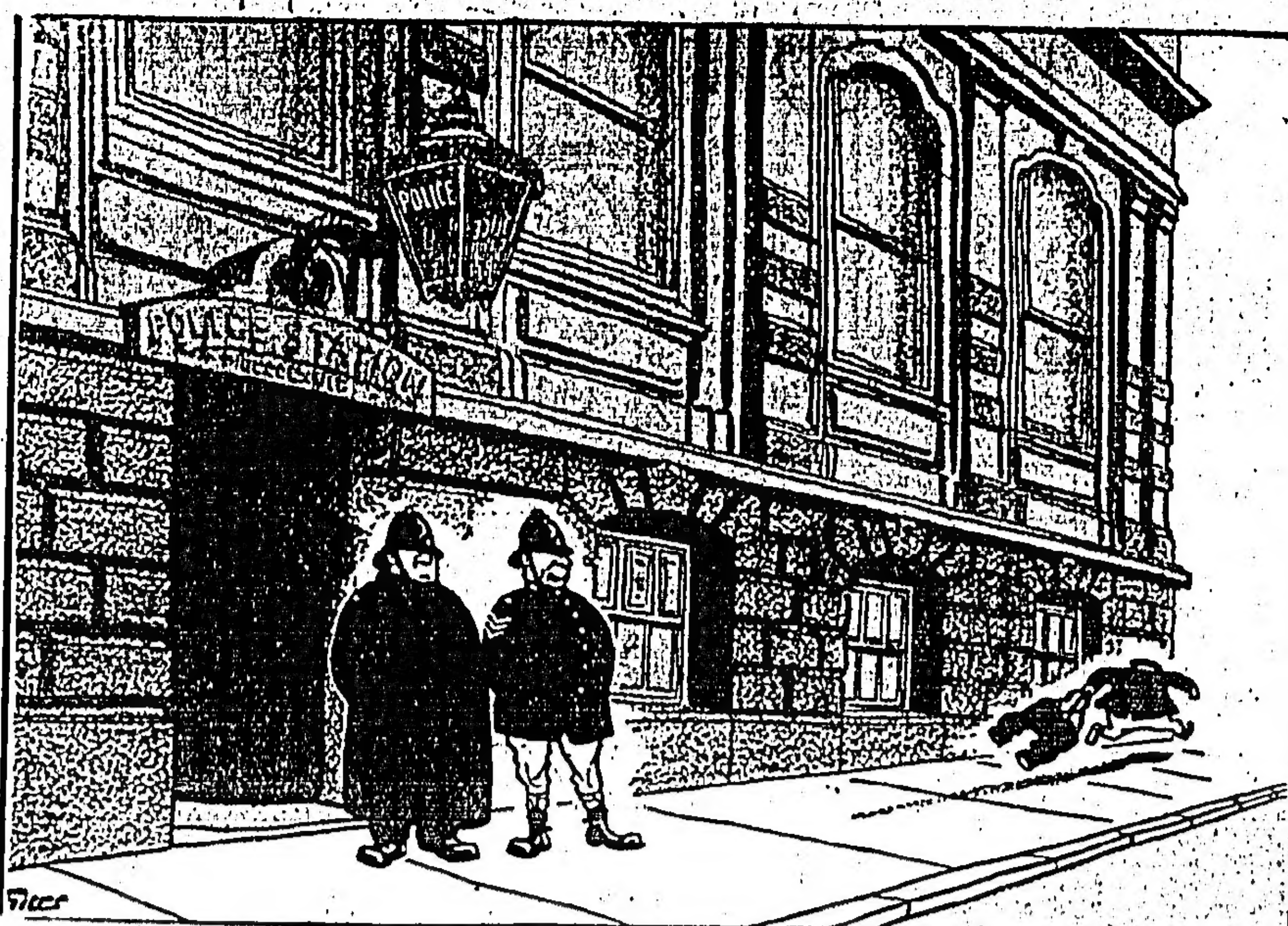
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Every Wednesday in the Telegraph:

Sitting on the Fence

by NATHANIEL GUBBINS

This is the third of the illuminating series of articles on the Enslavement of Man by Women, Children and Dogs. As it is mainly against doggies, dog worshippers are advised to skip the whole thing.

BEFORE I could write another line a letter written by a doggie called Wuffles and carried in the mouth of another doggie called Snuffles was delivered at the house.

There was a nose mark in the right-hand corner of the envelope to serve as a stamp, and paw marks all over the letter which indicated it was a round robin.

Snuffles gave three jolly barks after he had left it on the mat. This was the letter:—

Admirable and Adored Sir,
We, the undersigned, have heard that you are again writing against dogs next week, and wish to say that we forgive you in advance. Whatever you may think or write against us, we shall always think you are wonderful.

Well, thanks, doggies, for thinking I am wonderful. I wish I could think the same of you.

After reading your letter, I think even less of you. I have never had any time for sycophants.

Why couldn't you hit back with a few insults? Then I might have admired you, even if I couldn't love you. From this you must infer that I dislike all doggies. There are some doggies I like.

I like very quiet doggies who never bark, never bite and hardly ever move. In fact, almost dead doggies.

But I put you very high on the list of public nuisances, noisy, nosy, fussy, inquisitive, rather like the more objectionable members of the human race.

If you could talk half as well as you write, I feel you would tell a lot of extremely unfunny stories.

Nevertheless, the charge against you this week is not one of being a public nuisance. It is the charge of being one of the enslavers of modern man.

Little Doggies

ONCE upon a time doggies were used only for hunting and sheep-minding. They were big, hearty, healthy doggies, doing a useful job, happy in their work and sleeping soundly at night in the yard.

At first men refused to tolerate them, but as women refused to give them up old Mother Nature and the little doggies won.

When a man married into the fashionable world he also married a little doggie who followed him

Then, at some time in history— it might have been the era of the King Charles spaniel—the little doggie appeared.

This little doggie, whatever breed it may have been, was so wuffy, so cuddly, so scrumptious, so yum-yum that all the idle women of the world set up a great squawk to own one.

When idle women squawk for something they always get it, so, in practically no time, the civilised world was crawling with cuddly little doggies.

There were Pekingese, which the Chinese used to eat for their Sunday dinner, and were amazed that anybody should want them for any other purpose.

There were little doggies with long ears that touched the ground; doggies with hair hanging over their eyes so that you couldn't read their beautiful thoughts and they couldn't see where they were going; pop-eyed doggies with practically no noses; long-nosed doggies with practically no eyes; doggies that were so wuffy at both ends that you didn't know which end you were looking at; tiny, spindly-legged doggies which were swallowed whole by big doggies, who thought they were insects.

All these horrid little doggies were interbred with the idea of producing even more horrible little doggies, with the most successful and startling results.

Little doggies, like little nightmares, were soon the inseparable companions of all the fashionable women of Europe and later America.

Unlike the big, healthy, hard-working doggies who hunted and minded sheep, these little doggies did not sleep in the yard.

They slept on the silken coverlets in the boudoirs, eating rich, indigestible food, taking no exercise, and burying their hot, unhealthy noses in the silken pillows when they were not destroying one romance after another by snarling and yapping at a young man who called with a beating heart and a bunch of flowers.

It was about this time that the enslavement of man by doggies began.

As they flashed by, I saw the tiny man let go of the chain with one hand and fumble in his pocket for change. And I heard him shout "Half a bitter, please."

But the big doggie wouldn't let him have it.

around on his honeymoon, slept in his wife's bed, bit his ankles when he came home, and had to be taken out at night.

Later, little doggies invaded every class of society, and enslaved all men except the happy working-man, who stood no nonsense from women, children, or dogs.

They also travel in public vehicles and are sick in trains.

They go visiting without being invited, stopping all conversation because they must be noticed.

Women call them silly names and make fools of them and expect everybody to share their admiration for the unhappy, unhealthy doggie they have degraded and debauched.

Well doggies, I hope you have enjoyed this.

Although I am no dog worshipper, I wouldn't treat you as badly as dog worshippers treat you. In other words, I wouldn't make a fool of you.

But don't take this as an indication that I want a doggie of my own.

I don't want any of you or anything to do with you.

As before, the big doggies soon invaded every class of society.

They were kept in tiny flats where they knocked everything over if they turned round.

They terrorised small suburbs, which never seemed big enough for them, and frequently went mad through boredom and lack of exercise.

Moreover, these very big doggies were usually owned by the wives of very small men, who were terrified of them.

I remember standing alone one evening at a bar in Fleet-street. This bar has a door to the street at either end.

As I stood there thinking of my sins, the door on my right flew open and a doggie as big as a small horse bounded in.

At the end of his chain there was a tiny, breathless man, clinging on with both his little hands.

As they flashed by, I saw the tiny man let go of the chain with one hand and fumble in his pocket for change. And I heard him shout "Half a bitter, please."

But the big doggie wouldn't let him have it.

HELL'S 100 YARDS

... ROBERT MUSEL visits the toughest street in the world

MARSEILLES—A gendarme slithered out of the shadows, his blue cape swinging, and murmured:

"Monsieur has a passport?"

Monsieur handed over his passport and looked down on one of the most incredible sights possible for a man who likes to observe his fellow man.

I was standing at the top of the narrow, curving Rue Des Chapeliers—toughest street in the world to those who claim to know about such things.

Rue Des Chapeliers is short—"Hell's Hundred Yards," some call it. From curb to curb it is filled from dawn to dusk and beyond with a milling throng of the cut-throats and outcasts of many nations.

All colours and all sizes and all costumes—Arabs, Greeks, Italians, Spaniards, Corsicans, Africans—they discuss projects,

compare notes, arrange nefarious deals and, for practice, try to swindle one another.

Before the war they used to live in a rabbit warren-like district along the Old Port of this fierce city. But during the occupation so many German soldiers were garroted or had their throats cut there that the Wehrmacht ordered the entire half-mile of houses blown up.

Not a matter of patriotism, mind you. The denizens of the Vieux Port are loyal only to themselves. But the Germans complained about the prices in the brothels or the fixed wheels and dice in the gambling halls or the watered-down opium in the dives.

MONSIEUR TAKES A CHANCE

"Monsieur is indiscreet," said the gendarme, recovering gallantly from the shock of my passport photo. "To go into Rue Des Chapeliers is not advisable."

Monsieur, having been similarly warned by the American consul, shrugged, wrapped his raincoat a little more tightly, clasped his right elbow against the wallet in his inside jacket pocket and started down the hill.

Almost as though there had been the signal: "A sucker has arrived!"—heads began to turn towards me. A burly Arab made the first pitch, shrewdly assessing that I was guarding a wallet. He pulled at my arm ostensibly to draw my attention, actually to give me a compromise a chance at my pocket.

"Zomting to zell?" he whispered.

I shook him off and was surrounded by a knot of Italians. This was in front of a hotel front painted garish blue and it occurred to me suddenly how very like a scene from Hollywood's idea of the Casbah in Morocco all this was.

THEY SWARM AROUND

The Italians wanted to sell me something—looked like picture postcards. I shook my head and bounced off them into another opportunist, a bulky Jamaican who said in reasonably good English that he knew a certain film house showing certain films.

The three gendarmes at the top of the street had been watching my tortuous progress anxiously. Two of the three stationed at the bottom of the street now moved into it vaguely in my direction.

When I finally shook myself clear at the bottom a gendarme snarled alongside. "I told him I'd seen tougher places—so to start conversation."

Local pride stirred within him.

"Never," he said. Then he related the following example of the way the mind of a habitue of the Rue Des Chapeliers works.

In 1934, King Alexander of Yugoslavia was assassinated in the street two blocks away. In discussing it that night one member of a gang of Corsicans said enviously:

"Imagine killing a king—that would be worth a fortune."

"The devil—with the money," snapped the gang leader, "think of the prestige!"—United Press.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

MANY no doubt wonder how I was able to speak with such authority about the almost unknown and very nearly unheard-of African territory of Ahahaland.

Let me at once admit that as a carefree youngster I joined the Grabbeese Expedition, the object of which was to investigate reports that a herd of white plumed warhogs had been seen going down to a water-hole in the Bula desert. We thought they might be a remnant of the great herds which migrated across Africa in the eighteenth century, and were seen by Carfax and Montgomery-Hirst. It was in Watall, capital of Ahahaland, that I observed ostriches pecking the corks out of the whisky bottles which the whiskyman left every morning at the Residency back-door.

Well?

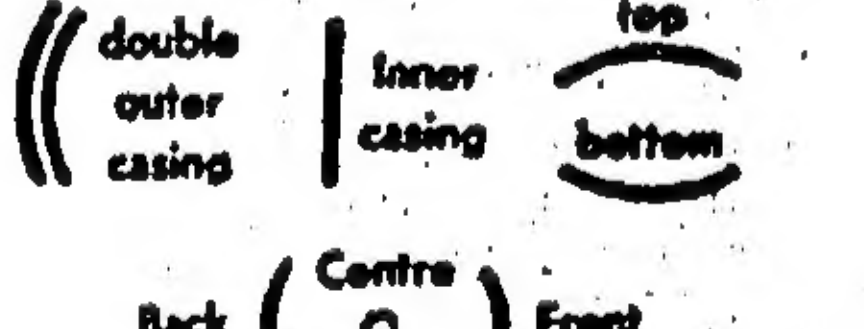
COME, let us play the market, I will give an Argentine railway to anybody who can tell me why the new gilt-edged issue of 3 percent Corporation stock bonds begins at the figure 50,763 and works back to 31,791, missing out fifty-four numbers in between.

Sue's Statement

CHARLIE SUET said that if he stood for Plowthick it would be

on the distinct understanding that our exports must be increased, and that the only way to bring this about was to produce more goods for export. This, he said, would require hard work from those engaged in producing goods for export.

Make your own bottle

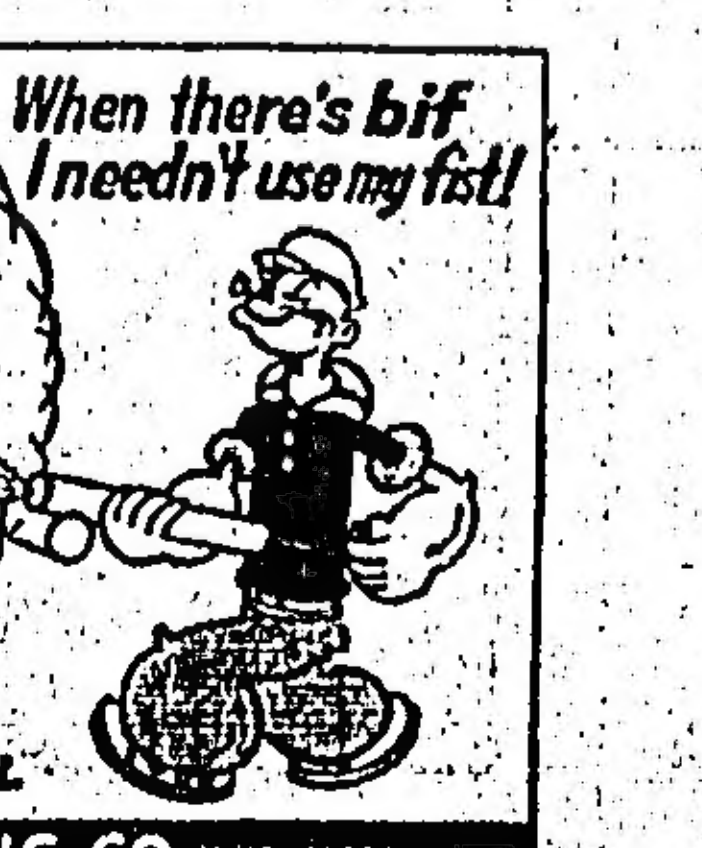
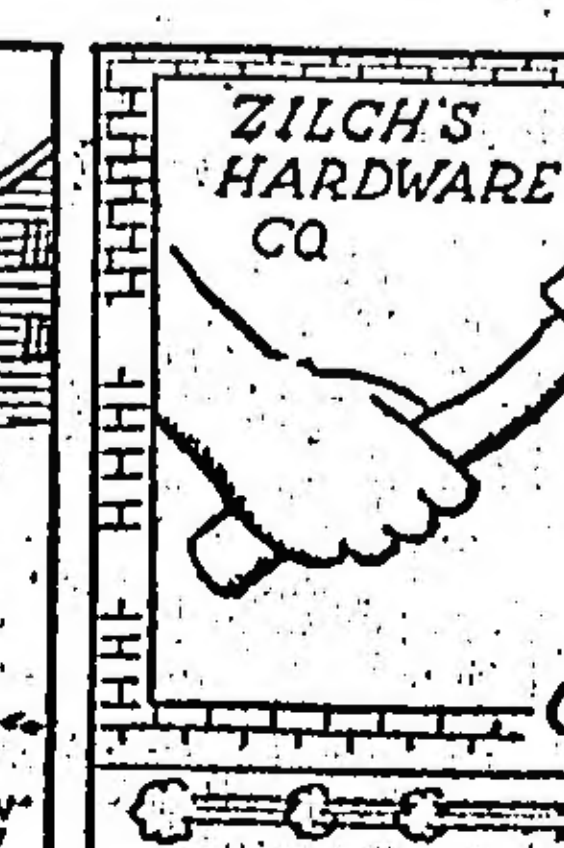
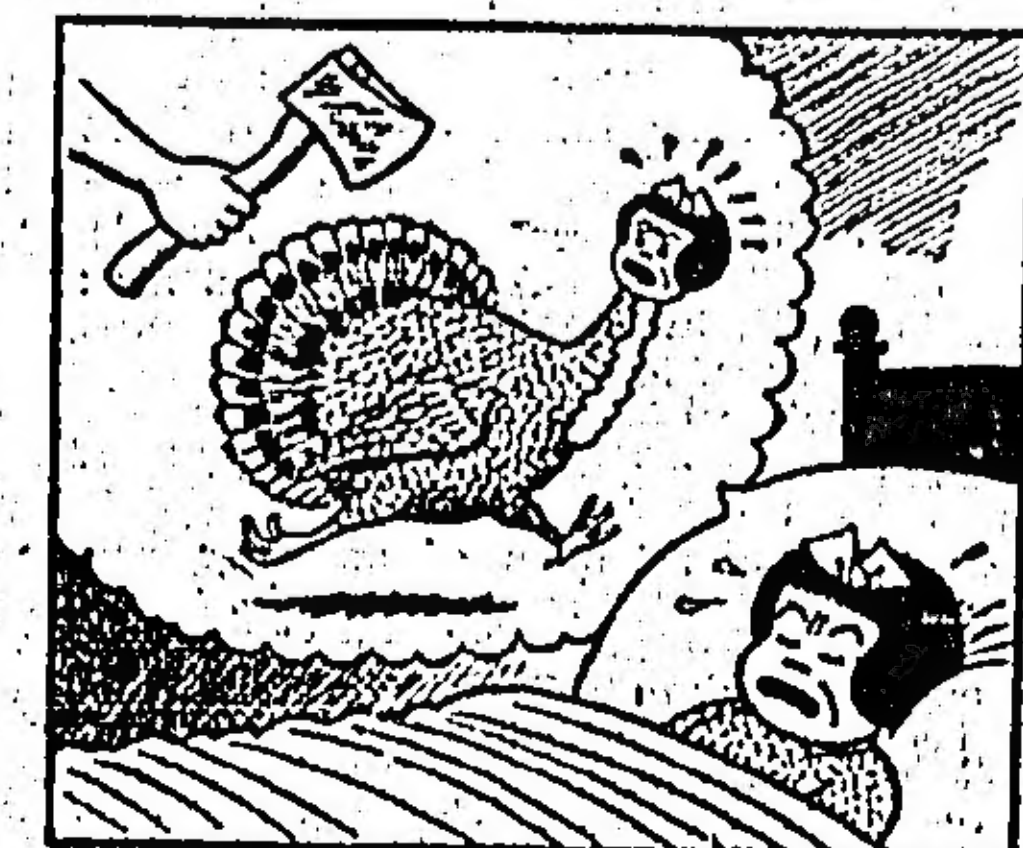


Down to their last

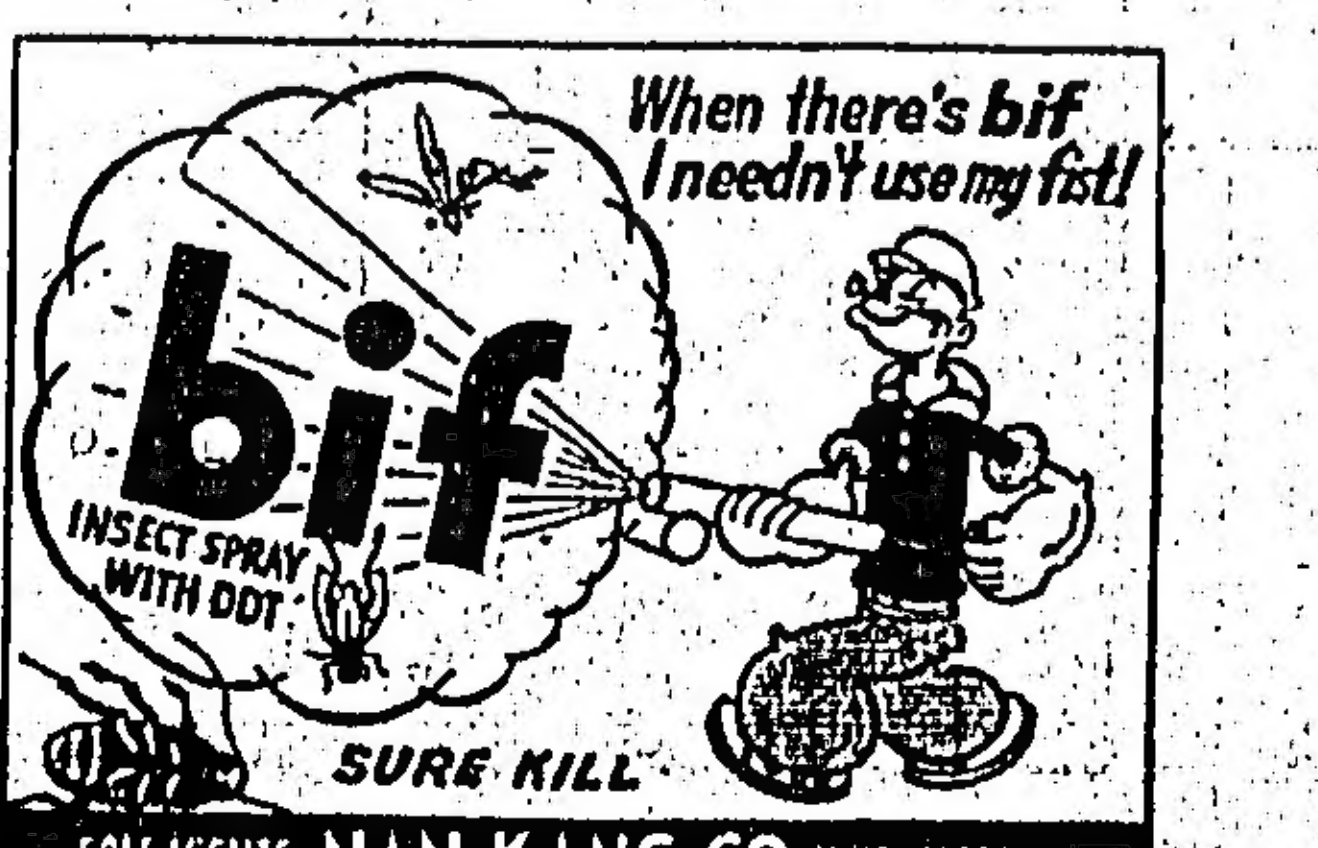
chariot-race

A FILM about Germany today is to be made in Germany because the building of bomb-damage scenery in Hollywood would cost £250,000. Gone are the days when Shubert built the Pyramids, the Sphinx, the Nile and the Desert for one two-minute dream-sequence in "Flame of Minnesota." Gone, also, the great day when Hogwashed, misreading "Cobra" for "Cobra" in the script, had 500 cobras flown by air to the studio in a fleet of specially constructed planes.

NANCY Not Quite Awake



By Ernie Bushmiller



HIS "MYSTERY" PATIENT

Helsinki, Jan. 13.—Professor Ellis Berren, Sweden's leading cancer specialist, said on his arrival here tonight from Moscow that he had been treating "one of the Soviet Union's Marshals."

Asked if his patient was Marshal Stalin, the Professor replied: "No, but I cannot disclose the identity of my patient." Professor Berren explained he had undertaken not to disclose the identity of his patient, but said: "He is suffering from a relatively unusual form of skin cancer."

The patient's life was in no immediate danger, he said.—Reuter.

PORTSMOUTH TREATY CEREMONY

London, Jan. 13.—The revised Anglo-Iraq treaty which will replace the pact of 1930 will be signed at 1230 GMT on Thursday in the civic hall at the naval base of Portsmouth, a Foreign Office spokesman stated this morning.

He also added that the draft was initiated at the Foreign Office on Saturday.

The treaty will be signed by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin and, it is expected, by the Iraqi Premier, Sayed Salih Jabur, and the Iraqi Foreign Minister, Dr. Fadil Jamil.

After the ceremony the British and Iraqi delegations will lunch on HMS Victory, Lord Nelson's historic flagship.

Portsmouth has been chosen because it will enable the Iraqi delegation, which has already visited Army and Royal Air Force units, to spend a day with the British Navy and because it will not mean a serious interruption to Mr. Bevin's holiday on nearby Isle of Wight.—Reuter.

MONEY FOR MILITARY PROJECTS

Washington, Jan. 14.—The Senate has approved expenditure of nearly US\$50,000,000 for construction of military and naval public works projects.

The measure now goes to the House for action. It does not provide funds. Money for the projects must be provided in separate appropriations legislation which has not been introduced.

The Senate Armed Services Committee listed these projects as "top priority items on the master plans for development of permanent stations."

It added that it does not expect appropriations will be made to the full extent of authorisations in any one year, unless there is an emergency.

The projects include:

Army ground force bases in the Marianas, US\$5,083,720.

Army airfields in the Marianas, US\$12,270,077.

Clark-Stokesenberg area in the Philippines, US\$669,300.

Adena Field on Okinawa, US\$3,081,000.

Surikon on Okinawa, US\$1,320,350.—Associated Press.

Speculated Only In Cotton

Washington, Jan. 13.—Brigadier-General Wallace H. Graham, President Truman's personal physician, testified before the Senate Appropriations Committee here today that he had bought cotton but no wheat after the President's October criticism of commodity market speculators, and declared he had lost \$4,847 on his trading of all kinds.

Gen. Graham said that he "assumed that the criticism the President made was of the buying of wheat or grain."

"I did not think he criticised the buying of cotton, for instance, and when the broker recommended cotton of course I said to go ahead," he added.

During a previous appearance before the Committee, Gen. Graham said he sold out after the President had publicly condemned market "gamblers," but this testimony was later challenged by Mr. Harold Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota.—Reuter.

Yugoslav Moslems May Enter Iraq

Baghdad, Jan. 13.—The Iraq Government decided today to admit 2,500 Yugoslav Moslems who wish to emigrate.

Mumtaz Almurai, the assistant director-general in the Ministry of the Interior, "is leaving for Cairo shortly for talks with Arab League representatives before going on to Europe to make arrangements for the Yugoslav Moslems trip to Iraq."—Reuter.

GREEK GUERRILLAS: SUPPLIED FROM ALBANIA

Athens, Jan. 14.—Movements of what are believed to be "foreign military units" were reported today opposite the northwest corner of Greece in Albania, according to a dispatch to the royalist newspaper, Vardyni.

Socialist Conference In Warsaw

London, Jan. 13.—The reply of the Polish Socialist Party to the Anglo-French invitation for a conference with the Socialist parties from countries interested in the Marshall Plan will be to call a counter conference in Warsaw of the Socialist parties opposed to the Marshall Plan.

While the London Conference next March is to discuss "European reconstruction on Socialist lines in relation to American aid," the Warsaw Conference projected by the Polish Socialists would have, for its agenda, "European reconstruction by Europe's own efforts without the Marshall Plan."

The Polish Party's scheme was announced by M. Stanislaw Gress, chief delegate of his party to the week-end meeting here of the Committee for International Socialist Conferences, in a statement to the Communist Daily Worker.

It is believed here that M. Gress, before making this announcement, was in communication with his party at home, but that no contacts have so far taken place with other Socialist parties in order to ascertain whether they would be willing to participate.

Rest Of The Socialists

Labour opinion here is that the Polish Socialists have as much right to call such a conference as the pro-Marshall plan countries, but that the actual holding of such a conference will encounter the same difficulties as the earlier ideas for a "Socialform" of left wing Socialist parties co-operating with the Communists.

The only party apart from the Poles, which has so far shown an active interest in creating an international "left wing," is that of the Italian majority Socialists led by Pietro Nenni.

Among the East European parties, the Hungarian attitude has been doubtful and that of the Czech Democrats markedly cool.

The Rumanian Government Socialists are in the process of fusion with the Communists and will have ceased to exist as a separate party before the proposed Warsaw Conference could meet, while the Bulgarian party has agreed to submit its members to Communist discipline by direct individual affiliation to the "Fatherland Front."—Reuter.

Taking Over Of Achilles

London, Jan. 13.—The Admiralty announced tonight that the Indian naval officers and ratings who are to take over the 7,030-ton cruiser, Achilles, for the Royal Indian Navy will arrive in the United Kingdom this week.

They left Bombay on December 23 in the sloop Kistna and Caucery.

Kistna is expected to arrive at Portsmouth on January 15, and Caucery to disembark a draft at Plymouth on the same day, and to arrive at Portsmouth to disembark a further draft on January 16.

The company will undergo courses at Royal Naval establishments in the United Kingdom before commissioning the Achilles, which earned battle honours early in the war in the River Plate action that resulted in the scuttling of the German pocket battleship, Graf Spee.—Reuter.

NO MARTIAL LAW IN TEHERAN

Teheran, Jan. 13.—Martial law, in force in Teheran since August 1941, was lifted today.

Under the wartime regulations people have been imprisoned without trial and newspapers suppressed. Political meetings have been banned, apart from political parties, clubs and the assembly of workers inside factories.

A carful has accompanied the martial law, but this has been lifted or eased from time to time.

The last re-lightening of the relations was on July 10, 1947, after attacks on the Government and the continued threat to public security by the press," according to an announcement by Ghamam es-Sultaneh, then Prime Minister.—Reuter.

The report said that an unusual movement of lorries from Delvino and Santa Quaranta, on the Albanian side, has been noted. These are carrying supplies to guerrillas operating in the Philates area, the report said.

Skirmishes in the Philates region between regulars and guerrillas exchanging machine-gun fire were reported. The guerrillas raided Letokuria, 12 miles northeast of Philates, looting and burning houses, while five miles further northeast at Despotikon, two persons were abducted and 250 sheep taken.

Guerrillas were reported scattered in considerable numbers northeast of Philates near the Albanian frontier.

Guerrilla artillery fired on points near Konitza.

Authorities said that the battle is situated 11 miles northeast of Konitza at Stamatari.

Reliable informants said that the agreement with the British military mission which expires this month will be renewed.—Associated Press.

Athens, Jan. 13.—American experts have suggested a conference between the Greeks and Italians in Rome to negotiate for the exchange of two Italian liners, the Vulcania (24,400 tons) and the Saturnia (10,037 tons), granted to Greece as reparations for other vessels.—Reuter.

Anglo-Danish Trade Talks Bearing Fruit

London, Jan. 13.—The final plenary meeting of Danish and British trade delegations will take place in the next two days and is expected to result in a three-year trade agreement between Denmark and Britain.

An agreement on the price of Danish bacon was reached at last night's meeting of the joint financial sub-committee, and bargaining on the price of Danish butter settlement," it was stated in delegation circles.

Mr. J. A. Vestbirk, head of the Danish delegation, and Mr. H. El-lisbree, head of the British delegation, met at the Treasury today and discussed arrangements for a final meeting.

A Danish spokesman, declining to disclose the agreed price of bacon, told Reuter: "Both sides gave way to their original demands and offers of last September, when Anglo-Danish trade talks broke down. The talks are proceeding in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and eagerness to conclude the agreement."—Reuter.

Talks With Yugoslavia

London, Jan. 13.—Yugoslav quarters in London expressed the hope today that an Anglo-Yugoslav long-term trade agreement might soon be concluded following the expected return here on Thursday from Belgrade of M. Stanislaw Kapsak, leader of the Yugoslav trade delegation.

A Yugoslav spokesman said that Britain wanted a guaranteed delivery of 150,000 tons from Yugoslav's maize crop both this year and next year with 200,000 tons in each of the following two years, but Britain, he said, would not give a firm date for the delivery of a steel producing plant and heavy electrical equipment needed in Yugoslavia.

The latest Yugoslav proposals are understood to include the suggestion that compensation for British property in Yugoslavia—estimated at over £10,000,000—should be separated from the trade talks and that a representative of British property and shareholders should go to Belgrade for direct negotiations.—Reuter.

No Food Cut In Germany

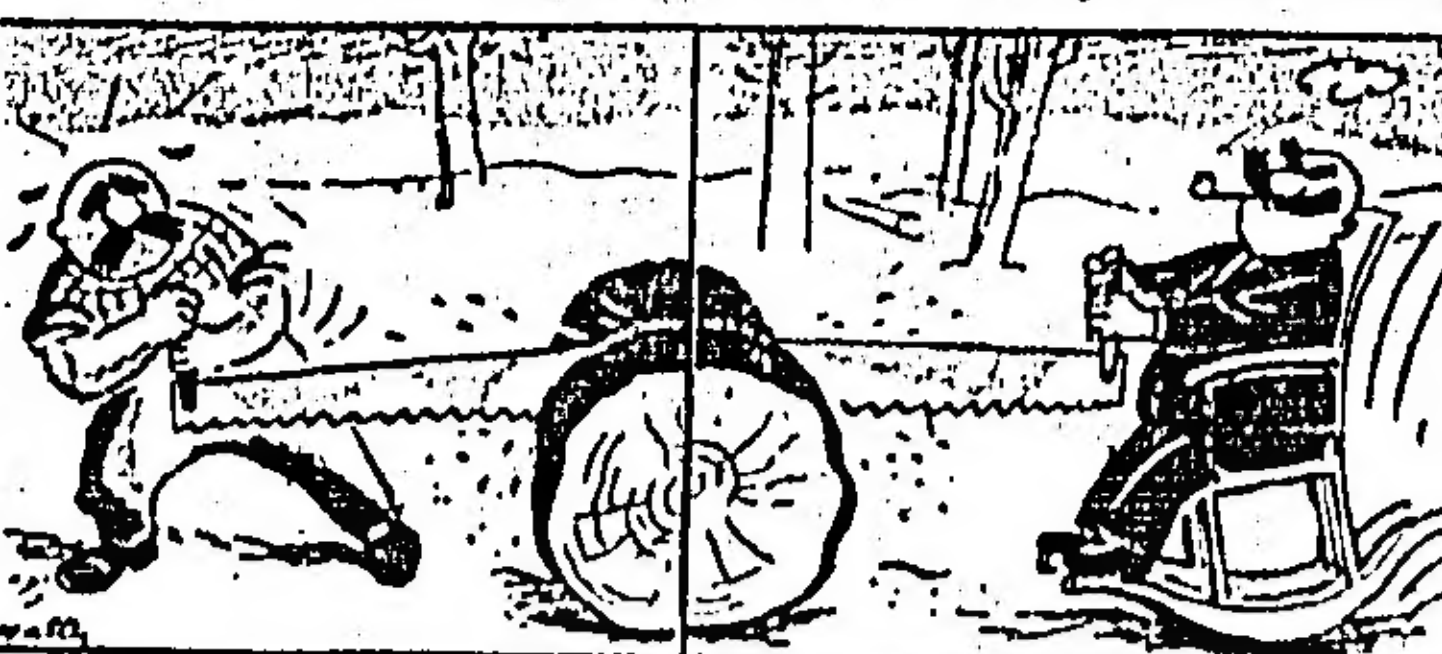
Frankfurt, Jan. 13.—Major-General George P. Hays, United States deputy commander in Germany, speaking in Stuttgart today at a meeting of the German Southern Council of States, denied rumours of a cut in the German food ration from 1,550 calories daily to 1,200.

He declared that there was enough food to distribute the present ration of 1,550 calories.

The Soviet-controlled Leipzig Radio declared today and yesterday that food rations in the western occupation zones were to be cut to 1,200 calories.

Major-General Hays said that if food stocks were not distributed fairly by the German authorities, then it was unavoidable when sections of the population went hungry.—Reuter.

DAB & FLOUNDER by WALTER



She Will Repay Those Who Risked Their Lives

Washington, Jan. 13.—Miss Dencie Hackett, reporter for the Washington Post who last night won \$500 on a radio quiz programme, said she would spend most of it on gifts for friends in the Philippines who helped her while she was interned at Santo Tomas during the Japanese occupation.

Miss Hackett will return to her prewar post as reporter for the Manila Bulletin next month. She will sail from Los Angeles on February 26.

Asked by the programme master of ceremonies why she wanted to win in the quiz, Miss Hackett said: "To pay a debt."

She said that as an intern she and others were able to survive because Chinese and Filipino friends "risked their lives to smuggle food, clothing, medicine and little luxuries which made life bearable."

She said: "I want to go back to Manila with some of the things my friends would find useful now."—United Press.

Elements Assembling To Overthrow Katayama

Tokyo, Jan. 13.—Japan may have its third general elections since the end of the war by February or March for the formation of a new government if the present cabinet headed by the Socialist, Tetsu Katayama, decides to dissolve the Diet because of increased opposition from non-government supporting parties.

NEI INTERIM COUNCIL SWORN IN

Batavia, Jan. 13.—Seven non-Republican Indonesians were sworn in today by the Dutch as members of the interim government council of the Netherlands East Indies.

The Council is designed as a forerunner of a United States of Indonesia. An eighth non-Republican is to be sworn in.

The Republican government of Premier Amir Sjarifoeddin was not represented. However, a Dutch source said the tentative plan is to give the Republic minority representation if a political agreement is reached between the Republic and the Dutch.

Installing the Council, Acting Governor-General Hubertus J. Van Mook said: "For too long, movements toward independence of Indonesia exclusively have tried to reach, that along the road of brute force, mutual envy, and political and economic adventures which endanger the country itself. By joining hands, we can still take measures to check the dangers which assail us externally and internally. By honest co-operation and mutual confidence we can still guarantee actual liberty for the Indonesian constitutional state."

At the Hague, Premier L. J. M. Beel of the Netherlands, who recently returned from the Indies, told Parliament he made a last appeal to the Republic to co-operate in establishing a Netherlands Indonesian union. He said: "It is now up to the Indonesian Republic."

He said if the Republic fails to collaborate, representatives of the Netherlands and the remainder of the Indies will discuss the future status of the islands.

An authoritative source said the Dutch have withdrawn their demand for an Indonesian reply by noon Tuesday to latest proposals to enforce the Security Council's cease fire orders.—Associated Press.

Hunger Strike In Rangoon Gaol

Rangoon, Jan. 13.—Armed police and radio-equipped vans surrounded Rangoon's central gaol today to put down a hunger strike by convicts demanding immediate release.

Officials at the prison said 1,300 convicts had been striking since Sunday because of the "inadequacy" of the amnesty granted by the government to other than political prisoners, and continued to refuse food. Thirty-seven leaders of the strike were put in solitary confinement.

It was stated unofficially that 2,041 prisoners had been released under amnesty terms since January 4.—Associated Press.

Bachelorhood Took Him To 104 Years

Tokyo, Jan. 13.—A Japanese who claims he is 104 years old attributes his longevity to life-long bachelorhood.

Seijiro Hayashi, of Kawagoye city, near Tokyo, also included as "secrets" of his long life belief in Buddha and intensive physical training in the deep mountain recesses.

He said he entered a Buddhist temple when 18 years to undergo ascetic training and moved to Kawagoye when 90.

Born in 1844 in Tokyo, Hayashi said he is still hale and hearty.—United Press.

A new labour coalition party headed by the former Agriculture and Forestry Minister, Rikizo Hirano, already has announced a movement to overthrow the Katayama Cabinet after the Diet reconvenes on January 21 after the year-end recess.

Hirano and 15 other Diet members of right wing elements of the Social Democratic Party quit the party recently because of alleged efforts by Katayama to purge Hirano. The withdrawal also was caused by Katayama's dismissal of Hirano from the Diet last November, allegedly because of failure to co-operate with the cabinet.

The second ranking party in the Diet—the Liberty Party, with 121 members in the House of Representatives, or only three fewer than the Social Democrats—announced it would join efforts with the new party to crush the Katayama Cabinet because of the latter's failure to check inflation and aid the country's reconstruction.

While the Cabinet still has the support of the majority in the Diet with the support of the Social Democrats, the Democrats and the People's Co-operative parties for a total of 260 seats out of a total of 466 seats, political observers said there is no doubt the government will face "considerable" difficulties in the coming Diet sessions.

Meanwhile, former Premier Shigeru Yoshida, who is president of the Liberal Party, has been actively campaigning for a change in the government, claiming there should be a new government to represent Japan at the forthcoming peace conference.—United Press.

SOMALILAND RIOTING

(Continued From Page 1)

"The Somali Youth procession had been well conducted but provoked by this interference it retaliated and rioting directed against the Italians followed.

"Italians and Italian sympathisers were assaulted.

"Order was restored within two hours after two companies of the King's African Rifles had been called in to assist the police.

"Sporadic looting continued afterwards but by 11 o'clock at night all was quiet.

"The British military administration has taken urgent measures to secure the situation and prevent fresh outbreaks."—Reuter.

India-Pakistan Mediation

Damascus, Jan. 13.—The Arab League Council decided tonight to send a note to both the Indian and Pakistan Governments offering to mediate in their dispute regarding Kashmir.

This decision has been taken after consultations between members of the Arab League countries—Syria, Lebanon, Egypt and Iraq.

These countries, as members of the United Nations, are prepared to intervene to end the dispute.—Reuter.

Million-Dollar Sale Of Thoroughbreds

Inglewood, California, Jan. 13.—The movie magnate, Louis B. Mayer, auctioned 39 two-year-olds here last night and realised \$1,033,250. It is believed that this is a record price for two-year-olds, none of which has ever raced.

The top price was \$72,000 for Imperial Rock, son of Alaskan and brother of Solidarity.

Joy Paley, the millionaire sportsman, was the buyer. He bought six horses, paying \$215,000 for them. Eighteen of the thoroughbreds were by Benu Pere, the famous Australian sire, and one of these, Pedigree, which is a brother of Honeymoon, fetched the second highest price of \$68,000 from C. H. Jones.—Reuter.

Shannon's Owner

Los Angeles, Jan. 13.—Lawyer Neil McCarthy announced today that he had "closed the deal" with the Australian industrialist, W. J. Smith, for the purchase of Shannon, the Australian racehorse, regarding whose acceptance there was much comment of late.

Denying rumours that he bought the horse for a third party, reportedly Louis B. Mayer, McCarthy said: "I bought him for myself alone and he will race in my colours."

He added that he was absolutely confident that the American Jockey Club would rule in favour of Shannon's registration, which had been doubtful because of an alleged flaw in the horse's ancestry.—Reuter.

Boxing Lawsuit

London, Jan. 13.—Jackie Paterson's lawsuit against the British Boxing Board of Control over its refusal to register him as a professional boxer ended today by the consent of both parties.

Paterson brought the action against the Board last October to restrain them from recognising anyone but himself as the world and British Empire champion, and obtained an interlocutory injunction against them.

Today, Mr Justice Jenkins made an order staying all further proceedings in the action when he learned that the Board had reinstated Paterson in his title after having deprived him of them when he failed to attend a weigh-in for his world title fight with Dado Marino at Glasgow on July 10 last year.—Reuter.

Trichinopoly Tennis

Bombay, Jan. 13.—Two Swedish lawn tennis players, Lennart Bergelin and Torsten Johansson, easily won their exhibition matches at Trichinopoly today.

Johansson, T. Ramanathan of Madras 6-0, 6-0, and Bergelin beat B. Kadirapathy of Mysore 6-0, 6-2.

F. C. Desaram and F. J. Desaram beat Johansson and Bergelin 6-4, then Bergelin retired ill and Ramanathan partnered Johansson for a set, the result of which was not given.—Reuter.

French Ruggerites

Paris, Jan. 13.—The French line up versus Scotland in the Rugby Union International at Murray Field, Edinburgh, on January 24, was announced by the French Federation today as follows:

Andre Alvarez (full back); Roger Lacausade, Louis Junquas (or Maucourt), Pierre Dizabo and Michel Pomagahios (threequarters); Leon Berganese (fly half); Gerard Duffau (scrum half); Jean Mathieu, Guy Bascuet, Jean Fret, Robert Soro, Alban Moga, Lucien Caron, Lucien Martin, and Eugene Buzzy (forwards).

With the exception of Junquas this is the same team as that which beat Australia last Sunday.—Reuter.

Table Tennis

London, Jan. 13.—Representatives of many countries attended the draw today for the world table tennis championships which take place at Wembley Empire Pool from February 4 to 11.

The first draw was for the Swaythling Cup (women) held by England. This resulted in Group 1—France, Argentina, Trinidad and Tobago, Denmark, Portugal and Ireland.

Group 2—The United States, Hungary, Sweden, Jersey, England, India.

Group 3—Czechoslovakia, Greece, Egypt, Scotland, Norway, Wales.

Group 4—Austria, Yugoslavia, Luxembourg, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Palestine.

France, the United States, Czechoslovakia and Austria were seeded into the respective groups.

The semi-finals will be the winners of Group 2 versus the winners of Group 3 and the winners of Group 1 versus the winners of Group 4.

Corbillon Cup

Teams for the Corbillon Cup were given in two groups, the winners to meet in the final at the Royal Albert Hall, London.

Group 1—England, the United States, Jersey, Wales, Austria, Scotland and Rumania.

Group 2—Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Luxembourg, Ireland Egypt and the Netherlands.

There were originally 28 countries entered for the men's event but Mexico, Poland and Switzerland withdrew.

The group matches are played on the system of all meeting all and the country which heads the group goes forward to the semi-final of the event.

It is expected that Hungary will figure prominently in both competitions, and if the forms work out as anticipated, Hungary may challenge England in the final for the women's trophy.

Hungary, the United States and Czechoslovakia are among the strongest of the men's teams and Group 2 promises exciting games.

England, however, cause an upset in view that their team includes the world ex-champions Barna and Bergman, who are now naturalised Englishmen.—Reuter.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcels close to mail close before 10 a.m. registered and parcels will close at 5 p.m. on previous day.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14

Closing Times By Air

Manila, Cebu, Hong Kong, Canton, Luchow and Kuamang, Reg. 3 p.m.

Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin and Peking, Reg. 3 p.m.

Canton, Luchow and Kuamang, Reg. 3 p.m.

Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin and Peking, Reg. 3 p.m.

Canton, Luchow and Kuamang, Reg. 3 p.m.

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